

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, March 15, 2019 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity

Initial Attack Activity: Light (192) new fires
 New large incidents: 6
 Large fires contained: 4
 Uncontained large fires:** 3
 Area Command teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 0

**Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

[Link](#) to Understanding the IMSR.

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
RMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
EACC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SACC	9	6,510	2	18	0	63
Total	9	6,510	2	18	0	63

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 170
 New large incidents: 6
 Uncontained large fires: 3

* **Boone 283**, Texas A & M Forest Service. Three miles north of Miami, Tx. Tall grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior. Structures threatened.

* **Bugbee**, Texas A & M Forest Service. Six miles northwest of Sanford, Tx. Tall grass. Moderate fire behavior. Residences threatened.

* **Lacey**, Oklahoma DOF. Eight miles west of Custer City, OK. Tall grass and timber. Minimal fire behavior with smoldering.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Boone 283	TX-TXS	2,284	---	95	Ctn	03/21	2	---	0	0	0	0	1K	PRI
* Bugbee	TX-TXS	2,700	---	80	Ctn	03/22	2	---	0	1	0	0	1K	PRI
* Lacey	OK-OKS	415	---	85	Ctn	03/16	6	---	0	3	0	0	11K	ST
* 8mile	MS-MNF	410	---	100	Ctn	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	8K	FS
* WMA	OK-OKS	404	---	100	Ctn	---	2	---	0	1	0	0	24K	ST
* Puncheon Creek	KY-KYS	110	---	100	Ctn	---	12	---	2	0	0	0	2K	PRI

KYS – Kentucky DOF MNF – National Forests in Mississippi

Southwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 12
 New large incidents: 0
 Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Benton	AZ-CNF	565	---	100	Ctn	---	90	-32	4	1	0	0	80K	FS

CNF - Coronado NF

Fires and Acres Last Week (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest Area	FIRES	3	0	0	0	6	3	12
	ACRES	3	0	0	0	607	0	610
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Area	FIRES	7	0	0	2	147	14	170
	ACRES	602	0	0	1	7,909	507	9,019
TOTAL FIRES:		11	2	0	2	159	18	192
TOTAL ACRES:		605	0	0	1	8,523	507	9,636

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	3	0	0	7	3	13
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	13	4	18
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	1	1	0	75	5	82
	ACRES	0	3	0	0	7	0	10
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	6	1	0	0	0	1	8
	ACRES	1	9	0	0	0	15	25
Great Basin Area	FIRES	1	6	0	1	2	0	10
	ACRES	0	6	0	0	1	11	18
Southwest Area	FIRES	19	24	2	3	44	21	113
	ACRES	38	1,300	0	136	3,390	737	5,601
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	2	1	0	0	7	6	16
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2,226	2,485	4,711
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	107	6	113
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	1,258	23	1,281
Southern Area	FIRES	51	0	2	2	2,304	46	2,405
	ACRES	1,000	0	450	3	37,584	2,459	41,495
TOTAL FIRES:		79	38	5	6	2,559	93	2,780
TOTAL ACRES:		1,039	1,318	450	139	44,488	5,730	53,164

Ten Year Average Fires (2009 – 2018 as of today)	8,604
Ten Year Average Acres (2009 – 2018 as of today)	341,501

Prescribed Fires and Acres Last Week (by Ownership):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	78	78
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
	ACRES	0	45	0	0	0	198	243
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	ACRES	0	15	0	0	0	3	18
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	3	0	0	2	2	7
	ACRES	0	49	0	0	281	208	538
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	758	758
Southern Area	FIRES	4	0	16	1	2,417	47	2,485
	ACRES	800	0	12,718	2,017	138,752	49,303	203,590
TOTAL FIRES:		4	4	16	1	2,419	61	2,505
TOTAL ACRES:		800	109	12,718	2,017	139,033	50,548	205,225

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Ownership)

Areas		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	6	0	1	0	7
	ACRES	0	0	25	0	150	0	175
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	9	1	0	0	9	19
	ACRES	0	381	4	0	0	8834	1,269
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	1	0	27	28
	ACRES	0	42	3	4	0	1,249	1,298
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	2	2	0	0	44	48
	ACRES	1	110	34	0	0	1,969	2,114
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	51	51
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	8	1	3	8	11	31
	ACRES	16	241	45	41	154	123	620
Southwest Area	FIRES	1	8	4	0	7	37	57
	ACRES	315	3,739	243	0	0	5,532	9,829
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	4	15	2	4	33	79	137
	ACRES	29	310	25	340	2,475	29,864	33,043
Eastern Area	FIRES	0	0	11	0	139	12	162
	ACRES	0	0	1,596	16	6,399	8,886	16,897
Southern Area	FIRES	63	0	69	12	28,082	252	28,478
	ACRES	10,787	0	34,550	18,959	876,581	191,918	1,132,795
TOTAL FIRES:		68	42	96	20	28,270	476	28,972
TOTAL ACRES:		11,148	4,823	36,525	19,360	885,759	240,475	1,198,091

*** Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments.

***Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <http://gacc.nifc.gov/>

Predictive Service Discussion: High pressure over the West will begin to weaken Friday as a weak cold front moves on shore into northern California and the Pacific Northwest. However, temperatures will remain near normal. Unlike previous systems, this system is not expected to produce much precipitation. As the system crosses the Continental Divide on Sunday, it will strengthen over the Northern Great Plains. This will create breezy and dry conditions along the Mexican Border with New Mexico and Texas beginning Monday. Another ridge of high pressure will move into the West behind the system on Monday and will continue the gradual, seasonal warming process on Monday. By Wednesday and Thursday, expect warm and dry conditions across nearly the entire West as the high pressure ridge slowly moves east, weakening as another cold front begins to approach the West Coast. In the east, look for a cooling trend to begin mid-week as the western trough strengthens and begins to move toward the lower Mississippi River Valley.

<http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>



Hydration

Firefighter Health & First Aid

Dehydration is the result of the body trying to regulate its temperature naturally through sweating. Maintaining body fluids is essential for sweating. You must hydrate before, during, and after work.

- Studies conducted on wildland firefighters indicate that during fire suppression activities firefighters need to drink a minimum of 1 quart of fluid each hour of work.
- Before work you should take extra fluids to prepare for the heat. Drink 1 or 2 cups of water, juice, or a sport drink before work.
- While working drink at least 1 quart of fluid per hour. Drink as much as you can during the lunch break. Water is your greatest need during work in the heat.
- Hyponatremia (abnormally low concentration of sodium in the blood) as a result of excessive water intake a potentially life-threatening complication and can be prevented when rehydration is enhanced by fluids containing sodium and potassium, or when foods with these electrolytes are consumed along with water.
- After work it is important to continue drinking to replace fluid losses. Thirst always underestimates fluid needs, so you should drink more than you think you need.
- Unacclimatized workers lose more salt in the heat so they need to pay particular attention to salt replacement.
- Don't overdo salt intake; too much salt impairs temperature regulation. Excessive salt can cause stomach distress, fatigue, and other problems.
- You can assess your hydration by observing the volume, color, and concentration of your urine. Low volumes of dark, concentrated urine or painful urination indicate a serious need for rehydration. Other signs of dehydration include a rapid heart rate, weakness, excessive fatigue, and dizziness.
- Rapid loss of several pounds of body weight is a certain sign of dehydration. Rehydrate before returning to work; continuing to work in a dehydrated state can lead to serious consequences, including heat stroke, muscle breakdown, and kidney failure.

Discussion Points

- What are you doing right now to ensure that you are hydrated?

